

F-2-63

Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Last Updated: 03-06-2018

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Needwood- Thomas Lee Farmstead/Needwood Farms Inventory Number: F-2-63
Address: 1118 Burkittsville LEES LANE City: Burkittsville Zip Code: 21781 21718 (SDAT)
County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Harpers Ferry
Owner: Richard L & Patricia F Pry, Trustees- Pry Revocable Trust Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes
Tax Parcel Number: 0055 Tax Map Number: 0083 Tax Account ID Number: 433407
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Project: Pry Farm Barn replacement Agency: (NRCS)/USDA
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____
Is the property located within a historic district? ☒ yes ☐ no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: F- 4- 17

NR-listed district ☒ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: Battle of South Mountain Historic District
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☒ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☒

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☒ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None
Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Summary Description

Needwood- Thomas Lee Farmstead, now known as Needwood Farms, consists of approximately 200 acres of farmland near the village of Burkittsville in Frederick County. The property contains a house constructed ca. 1843, a frame barn (constructed ca. 1875), a tractor shed (constructed ca. 1950), a cow barn with silos (constructed ca. 1950), a modern shed (constructed ca. 2000), a springhouse (constructed ca. 1850), three outbuildings identified as chickenhouses in the 1991 submission (constructed ca. 1900), a concrete block garage (constructed ca. 1950), and a playhouse (constructed ca. 2000 of older materials). The tenant house noted in the 1991 submission has been demolished. The Pry family manages a beef and grain farm on the property and a butchery in the cow barn. The collection of buildings is oriented south toward Lees Lane; the property forms the corner of Lees Lane and Burkittsville Road (also known as State Route 17).

The residence, Needwood, possesses the qualities of significance and retains sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture at the local level as an example of Second Empire style in rural Frederick County. The other buildings on the property do not share this notable architectural style and do not possess the necessary significance to be listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Comments: Residence only

Hana Z...
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

f2kmtz
Reviewer, NR Program

9/19/2017
Date

9/19/17
Date

Revised Oct 25, 2014

2017 05238

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

MIHP No: F-2-63

Description

Needwood Farms is addressed 1118 Lees Lane, Burkittsville, at the intersection of Lees Lane and Burkittsville Road/State Route 17 in west Frederick County. Approximately 198.5 acres of the 199.71 total acreage is dedicated to crop fields, cattle grazing land, and farm buildings. The ca. 1843 house and surrounding yard occupy approximately 1.16 acres of the farm. The house and associated farm buildings are oriented toward Lees Lane and set back 250-700 feet from the road; the springhouse is adjacent to Lees Lane and removed from the other buildings. Needwood Farms is pastoral, with gently rolling hills interspersed with small groves of deciduous trees. Nearly all of the surrounding properties are farms of varying sizes.

Needwood is a single-family residence constructed ca. 1843 by Thomas Sim Lee, grandson and namesake of Governor Thomas Sim Lee, who served from 1779 to 1782 and again from 1792 to 1794. For clarity, the formal title "Governor" will be provided to the elder Lee, and the builder of the house will be listed as T.S. Lee. T.S. Lee formally purchased property in the Needwood lands from his father in 1843 following his 1840 marriage to the former Josephine O'Donnell¹. The couple raised four children in the two-story brick house with a pitched roof constructed on the site. A photo or painting of the home was not identified in the course of research.

In the 1870s, T.S. Lee initiated a massive renovation of his existing home into Second Empire, a popular style of the time.² The principal portion of the house is three stories in height and three bays wide at the façade. The central bay is accentuated by a square tower projection. Stucco covers the entire building, although portions have flaked off to reveal the brick beneath. The tower measures a full story more than the principal structure; it projects forward one bay from the primary elevation. Like the original home, the tower addition was constructed of brick. The uppermost stories of the tower and house are enclosed within a mansard roof with straight rooflines. The roof is covered in slate, presently laid in an alternating pattern of coursed and fishscale shingles.

The façade features a regulated fenestration pattern. The central door is within the tower but recessed to the original house. The tower bay is decorated by a dentilated cornice supported by small, curvilinear brackets. It is flanked by 6/6 hung windows framed with 1/1 fixed panes. The porch cuts across the first story from the west corner to the east, wrapping the east elevation and terminating at the northeast corner of the house. The metal porch roof is supported by squared porch columns.

The second story windows are 6/6 hung set to either side of the tower and directly above their counterparts on the first floor. A pair of thin, 2/2 hung windows are centered in the tower bay. These windows are shaded by a projecting cornice. The third story of the home is set into the mansard roof. Small gabled dormers are set above the lower-story windows. Each dormer contains a 4/4 hung window surrounded by nailheads in an evenly-spaced pattern. The nailhead design was continued to the windows of the tower. The side windows are simple 4/4 hung, but the façade holds a paired set of elongated 4/4 hung windows set beneath a gable peak.

The uppermost story of the tower projects a full story above the primary house. The story is enclosed within the straight-edged mansard roof and topped with a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. Small brackets partially support the gutters framing the base of the mansard roof. Circular metal vents punctuate the center of the tower elevations.

The east elevation features many of the same decorative features of the façade, but lacks the dramatic focal point of the tower. The elevation is three stories tall. The first story features two large bays beneath the porch roofline. The windows are 9/9 hung and lack shutters. One 6/6 hung window is centered directly above the lower-story ones at the second story. The decorative brackets, gutters, patterned slate roof, nailhead, and vents of the façade were carried over to the third story of the east elevation. The mansard roof design here is instead capped with a full-length gable interrupted by a central bay projection. This projection is the slate-covered chimney. The pair of windows in the gable are identical to those in the façade tower, while those in the dormers match their counterparts at the façade. Other than the modification of one window to a casement design, the west elevation is nearly identical to the east.

¹ Janet Davis, property chain of title, "Needwood- Thomas Lee Farmstead," F-2-63, Maryland Historical Trust State Inventory of Historic Places, 1991.

² Janet Davis, property description, "Needwood- Thomas Lee Farmstead," F-2-63, Maryland Historical Trust State Inventory of Historic Places, 1991.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

MIHP No: F-2-63

A two-story wing projects from the northwest corner of the rear elevation. This extension likely once held a kitchen. It is four bays in length and lacks the distinctive ornamentation of Second Empire design. It also is covered in stucco, with the exception of a small, wood-clad cabinet at the intersection of the primary house and wing. The kitchen wing features a side-gable roofline and a full-length porch at the first story. The windows are 6/6 hung and lack shutters. Concrete block piers support the porch floor. A chimney punctuates the roof's ridgeline. Simple brackets frame the eaves. The north elevation of the kitchen wing features a single 6/6 hung window at the second story with two windows beneath at the first. The west elevation of the wing lacks the first story porch. This elevation is only three bays in length and is accessed by a modern door in the bay closest to the primary house. The stucco on this elevation is more damaged than on the east side.

A ca. 1950 garage addition constructed of concrete blocks projects west from the northwest corner of the kitchen wing. It has a front gable roofline covered in metal sheeting. The garage door is a modern replacement. The north elevation of the garage holds two windows, each constructed of three transom windows set in a metal frame.

Playhouse/Chickenhouse

A small, one-room playhouse is located approximately 20 feet east of the kitchen wing. This structure is less than six feet in height. It appears to have been modified from one of the old chickenhouses on the property. The structure is clad in vertical wood with a shed roof. Two small, 6/6 windows are set in the south elevation. The structure does not have a door. The structure is in poor condition.

Garage/Storage Shed

A three-bay garage is located approximately 55 feet north of the garage addition of Needwood. This garage was constructed ca. 1950 of concrete blocks. Its features a side-gable roofline covered in metal. Small fixed windows are set in the north, east, and west elevations. The south elevation features large sliding doors constructed of wood. The building appears to be in good condition.

Shed

A small, one-room shed is located adjacent to the east elevation of the garage/storage shed. The building is accessed through a pedestrian door in the center of the south façade. A small 4/2 hung window is located to each side of the door. The side-gable roof is covered in sheet metal. The building appears to be in fair, but deteriorated condition.

Shed

A second shed is located east of the first. It is clad in vertical wood boards set beneath a front gable roofline. Sheet metal covers the roof. The one-room building lacks windows. It is accessed through a pedestrian door on the south elevation. The building appears to be in fair, though slightly deteriorated, condition.

Doghouse/Chickenhouse

A chickenhouse, now a doghouse, is located approximately 55 feet north of the kitchen wing of Needwood. This one-story structure features a shed-style roof. It is clad in vertical wood boards. The center door has been removed. Several of the fixed pane windows are missing. A metal fence surrounds the structure. The structure is in deteriorated condition.

Modern shed

A modern shed is located approximately 130 feet northwest of Needwood. This building was constructed ca. 2000. It is made entirely of metal. The south elevation of the building is accessed through a pair of large sliding doors. A second pair of such doors is located on the east elevation. The building has small fixed windows on the east and west elevation. The building roof is front gable in design and covered in metal. A weather vane projects from the roof ridgeline. The building is in excellent condition.

Cowbarn

The cowbarn is located approximately 84 feet southwest of Needwood. The two-story barn was constructed ca. 1950. Two large metal silos and a small metal water tank are located at the southwest corner of the building. The primary structure of the cow barn was constructed of concrete blocks. The upper story is clad in thin, horizontal wood boards. The vaulted roof is clad

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 3

MIHP No: F-2-63

in metal. A small concrete block, one-room addition projects from the southwest corner of the cowbarn between the metal silos.

The south elevation features a pair of sliding wood doors. A four-pane fixed window is situated to each side of the door. Although faint, paint reading,

Circa 17??
L.C. Pry 1915
O.L. Pry 1926
R.L. Pry 1986
Needwood Farms

is visible from the drive but not the public right of way. Two 6/6 hung windows allow light into the upper story.

A large concrete block addition was constructed along the east elevation of the cowbarn. This addition is clad in vertical wood planks and wood composite. The Pry family extended the roofline of the east elevation into a shed-style slope over the addition. This addition is most noticeable on the north elevation. The building is still in active use and appears to be in good condition.

Shed

A small, pre-fabricated shed is located approximately six feet west of the cowbarn. It also features the vaulted roofline and vertical board cladding. It is accessed by a pair of hinged wood doors on the north elevation. The shed is less than ten feet in height. It appears to be in good condition.

Tractor Shed

A large wood tractor shed is located approximately 80 feet west of the cowbarn and less than 20 feet northeast of the bank barn. It is constructed of vertical wood board and features a front gable roofline covered in metal. Concrete blocks comprise the foundation. The structure is large enough to drive large farm equipment inside for storage. A wooden pedestrian door is set to each side of the vehicle entrance. The entrance does not have doors. Small rafter tails are visible at the eave beneath the modern metal gutters. The structure appears to be in good condition. It was constructed ca. 1950 and is still in active use.

Frame barn

The frame barn was constructed ca. 1870 approximately 300 feet southwest of Needwood home. The barn is no longer visible from the house due to the trees surrounding the residence and the construction of the cowbarn and associated silos in the mid-twentieth century. The barn itself is no longer in use due to structural issues and roof damage, although the modern additions are still active and used to shelter and feed cattle. The barn is boarded and locked to prevent injury.

The barn was constructed as a bank barn with the upper story entrance on the north elevation and the lower facing south. The building features a saltbox roofline with gable ends to the east and west. The roof is covered in modern metal sheeting. Holes in the roof are visible from inside the building. The barn is clad in vertical wood boards that show multiple repairs and patches. Repairs are most noticeable on the east elevation where the boards are bowing outward.

The north elevation of the barn is accessed through an earthen embankment built to the sliding wood door. The foundation is a mix of concrete and stone on the east elevation. The stone foundation extends a full story on the west side of the barn. The barn does not have any windows, but is open to the elements due to loss of exterior cladding.

A large one-story addition constructed ca. 1950 extends from the west elevation southward toward Lees Lane. This addition features a shed roof covered in metal. The addition is clad in vertical wood boards. It is open to the east.

Only one-third of the south elevation is visible due a large addition that projects southward toward Lees Lane. This two-story addition is attached to the smaller ca. 1950 addition. The additions form a large shelter for cattle feeding and protection. The two-story addition consists of a burgundy-colored metal shed roof with circular support columns. The area is fenced with a mix of wood slats and metal gates.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 4

MIHP No: F-2-63

Inspection of the interior of the barn was limited due to its unsafe structural condition. The ground floor was laid with concrete ca. 1950. Beneath, historic wood beams are visible. These show signs of repair and maintenance. At least two have cracked due to the weight of the structure. The interior has been subdivided with modern materials into stalls, though these are not in use due to the unsafe structural conditions.

Springhouse

The springhouse is located approximately 635 feet southwest of Needwood and more than 300 feet south of the frame barn. It is a single room constructed of stone and covered by a pyramidal roof. Portions of this roof have collapsed; the building is in a deteriorated condition. The roof was constructed of wood and now is partially covered in metal shingles. The room is accessed by modern doors in the northeast and southwest elevations. Small windows covered in metal grates are visible in the southeast and northwest elevations.

History of Needwood/Needwood Farms

Governor Lee purchased the "Forest of Needwood," a tract of more than 1,000 acres, from Bartholomew Booth in 1783; the governor retired to the property following his third term in public office and died in the home in 1819.³ At least two of the Governor's children lived on the property into their adulthoods and constructed their own homes there. His will divided his substantial real estate holdings in Maryland and Washington, D.C. among his children. The Lee children amicably portioned the Forest of Needwood property, allowing William Lee to inherit 271 acres, most of which is now held by the Pry family.⁴

In 1808, William Lee constructed a two-story brick dwelling on his father's lands known as "Needwood Forest."⁵ William Lee was enumerated to live with four children, presumably his own, and to own 37 slaves in the 1830 federal census of Frederick County.⁶ Lee was listed as "William Lee, Esq. of Needwood, Frederick co., Maryland," when his daughter, Eliza, passed away in 1838.⁷

In 1840, T.S. Lee married Josephine O'Donnell, daughter of Columbus O'Donnell and Eleonora Pascault⁸. Three years later, on May 30, 1843, he purchased 150 acres of his father's "Forest of Needwood" land and 50 acres of another portion. T.S. Lee built a brick house with Greek Revival details and a pitched roof on the parcel. The couple used Needwood, their brick home, as a summer residence, although they were recorded at the home in the 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses.⁹ In 1850, T.S. Lee valued his personal real estate holdings at \$14,000.¹⁰ By 1860, his personal wealth had climbed to \$22,000 and the family now included four children.¹¹

For reasons of his own, possibly his distant relation to General Robert E. Lee or his own possession of slaves, T.S. Lee was a sympathizer to the Confederate cause during the Civil War.¹² His wife's father supported the Union cause.¹³ In September

³ Janet Davis, "Old Needwood," F-2-64, Maryland Historical Trust State Inventory of Historic Places, 1991.

⁴ Paul and Rita Gordon, *All the Needwoods*, (Frederick, Maryland: 1999), 33, 38.

⁵ Janet Davis, description, "Needwood Forest," F-2-65, Maryland Historical Trust State Inventory of Historic Places, 1991.

⁶ U.S. Federal Census, District 3, Frederick, Maryland, 1830, available through subscription database, www.ancestry.com.

⁷ *The Baltimore Sun*, "Died," June 8, 1838, 3, available through subscription database, www.ancestry.com.

⁸ "Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications,- Thomas Sim Lee," December 10, 1911, available through subscription database, www.ancestry.com.

⁹ "The Social Athens of America," Harper's New Monthly Magazine, Volume LXV, June 10 November, 1882, (New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1882), 22, https://books.google.com/books?id=MK06AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA22&lpg=PA22&dq=Josephine+O%27Donnell+Lee+Frederick+County+Maryland&source=bl&ots=87drOmoUAb&sig=cz_fCGbUx0xEDKnxDzn09_4FPI&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi7obikrPrVAhUD0iYKHeySB1sQ6AEIRDAH#v=onepage&q=Josephine%20O'Donnell%20Lee%20Frederick%20County%20Maryland&f=false.

¹⁰ U.S. Federal Census, 1850, "Free Inhabitants in Petersville District in the County of Frederick," Maryland, 773, available through subscription database, www.ancestry.com.

¹¹ U.S. Federal Census, 1860, "Free Inhabitants in Petersville District in the County of Frederick," Maryland, 42, available through subscription database, www.ancestry.com.

¹² Historical marker, 1992, Mell Rifles & Troop Light Artillery, <http://stonesentinels.com/less-known/south-mountain/mell-rifles-troup-artillery/>.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 5

MIHP No: F-2-63

1862, General Lee's battle plans fell into the hands of Union Major General George McClellan. McClellan sought to stop the Confederate advance through Maryland at the Battle of South Mountain, most accurately a series of three battles fought to control the passes through South Mountain. Union and Confederate forces clashed at Crampton's Gap, a small pass near Burkittsville and in the vicinity of Needwood. The home and many others in the area served as hospitals to tend to the wounded and dying. T.S. Lee nursed Sgt. Benjamin Mell of Georgia at Needwood Forest (the home built by his father in 1808); Mell sadly died several weeks later.¹⁴ The Needwood land also suffered the loss of the Horsey Distillery, a whiskey manufacturing plant held by the aunt and uncle of T.S. Lee.¹⁵

Despite financial setbacks associated with the end of the Civil War and the end of American slavery, T.S. Lee retained ownership of Needwood. He valued his real estate holdings in 1870 at \$18,000 and reported \$15,000 of wealth in his personal estate.¹⁶ Around 1870, T.S. Lee invested a portion of his estate into expanding and upgrading Needwood from a brick, two-story Greek Revival home into a three-story Second Empire residence. T.S. Lee lived in the remodeled home during his convalescence and died in 1902.¹⁷

Both of the sons of T.S. and Josephine Lee spent their summers at Needwood and their winters in Baltimore.¹⁸ Ownership of the property passed to son Columbus O'Donnell Lee following the death of T.S. Lee in 1902. In 1915, Lee sold the property to Luther C. Pry, an employee of the Horsey whiskey distillery on an adjacent Needwood parcel.¹⁹ Pry had been an employee at the distillery since at least 1900, naming his son "Outerbridge" in honor of the operators, the Outerbridge Horseys.²⁰

Luther Pry died in 1919 and the property passed to his son, Outerbridge "Earl" Pry. In 1926, Outerbridge Pry purchased acreage specifically to allow cattle and farm equipment to pass unencumbered through adjacent properties. Outerbridge and his son, Richard, constructed several of the extant farm buildings ca. 1950. The farm passed to current owner/operator Richard Pry in 1986.²¹

Statement of Significance

Criterion A

All of Burkittsville and the surrounding area falls within the boundaries of the Battle of South Mountain Historic District.²² It is known that Needwood Forest was used as a hospital following the battle and likely that Needwood was similarly utilized. The National Register nomination permits houses that may have been used in this manner, the nomination requires buildings to maintain "visual integrity" to the appearance of the property at the time of the battle.²³ T.S. Lee started the massive renovation of Needwood in 1873, eleven years following the Battle of South Mountain. The two-story Green Revival home that would have been known to soldiers in the area bears little to no resemblance to the resulting three-story Second Empire residence with four-story tower extant today. The springhouse remains, but was not a significant structure during or after the battle. Needwood and Needwood Farms therefore are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for association with the Battle of South Mountain.

¹³ Paul and Rita Gordon, *All the Needwoods*, (Frederick, Maryland: 1999), 25.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Paul and Rita Gordon, *All the Needwoods*, (Frederick, Maryland: 1999), 22.

¹⁶ U.S. Federal Census, "Inhabitants in District No. 12, in the County of Frederick," Maryland, 1870, available through subscription database, www.ancestry.com.

¹⁷ "Thomas Sim Lee, Dead," *The Valley Register*, June 13, 1902. Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County, Frederick County, Maryland.

¹⁸ "Thomas Sim Lee, Dead," *The Valley Register*, June 13, 1902. Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County, Frederick County, Maryland.

¹⁹ Janet Davis, property chain of title, "Needwood- Thomas Lee Farmstead," F-2-63, Maryland Historical Trust State Inventory of Historic Places, 1991.

²⁰ Susan Guynn, "Needwood Farm: Part of the Second Governor's Estate," *The Frederick News Post*, May 20, 1998, B-11.

²¹ Janet Davis, property chain of title, "Needwood- Thomas Lee Farmstead," F-2-63, Maryland Historical Trust State Inventory of Historic Places, 1991.

²² National Register of Historic Places, South Mountain Battlefield[s]- September 14, 1862, Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland, National Register No. 64501079, F-10.

²³ Ibid

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 6

MIHP No: F-2-63

Criterion B

T.S. Lee was remembered in his obituary as, "a man of bright, jovial disposition, highly cultured mind and a free, open and liberal heart, and many a poor person in his neighborhood has cause to regret his death."²⁴ T.S. Lee did not rise to the heights of political and patriotic significance of his grandfather, Governor Thomas Sim Lee; his grandmother, Mary Diggs Lee; nor of his family, the Outerbridge Horseys. Governor Lee died more than two decades before the construction of Needwood. Members of the Pry family similarly do not meet the threshold for significance established by the National Register of Historic Places. Needwood/Needwood Farms therefore is not eligible under Criterion B for association with T.S. Lee or his heirs nor the Pry Family.

The frame barn and other outbuildings were recommended as eligible in 1991 for association with the Governor Thomas Sim Lee family. As previously noted, these buildings and structures were not constructed by the Governor, but his grandson. This study included only Needwood, not all the properties once owned by the Lee Family. Needwood Forest may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, but not under Criterion B. The significance of Governor Lee's time in office and his service to General Washington does not qualify his heirs for historical significance, nor does the Congressional service of Outerbridge Horsey transfer to his various in-laws. Old Needwood should be individually evaluated under Criterion B for association with Governor Lee, as well as under Criterion C for architecture, and similar treatment applied to the Outerbridge Horsey Distillery.

Criterion C

In 1991, Needwood was recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its Second Empire architecture style, a style not typically seen on the rural homes of Frederick County. The appearance of the residence has not significantly changed since 1991 and the house retains the myriad ornamental elements noted in the 1991 determination including the patterned slate roof, stucco exterior, decorative nailheadss, and projecting tower. The construction of twentieth century farm buildings on the property has marred integrity of setting, but the house is notable for its rural, rather than urban location. Needwood possesses sufficient integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, materials, design, and workmanship to be individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: *Architecture* at the local level as a notable example of Second Empire style in rural Frederick County.

Needwood Farms is not recommended for listing in the National Register as a historic district or multi-component property. The farm buildings and structures constructed in the mid-twentieth century by the Pry family are utilitarian in design and do not represent the work of a master nor master craftsmanship. The condition of the smaller sheds and chickenhouses is generally deteriorated. Additionally, their construction is not indicative of a master, but instead utilitarian in design.

The frame barn was not the work of a master, nor is the barn type unique to Frederick County. The eligibility of the barn was severely diminished following construction of the west elevation addition ca. 1950 and again ca. 2010 with the installation of the large shed addition. Due to these additions, the barn is not recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. These outbuildings therefore do not enhance understanding of the historical significance of Needwood and are not recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district nor as a multi-component property under Needwood.

²⁴ "Thomas Sim Lee, Dead," *The Valley Register*, June 13, 1902. Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County, Frederick County, Maryland.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 7

MIHP No: F-2-63

Bibliography

The Baltimore Sun, "Died," June 8, 1838, 3, available through subscription database, www.ancestry.com.

Davis, Janet Davis. "Needwood- Thomas Lee Farmstead." F-2-63, Maryland Historical Trust State Inventory of Historic Places, 1991.

-- "Needwood Forest." F-2-65, Maryland Historical Trust State Inventory of Historic Places, 1991.

-- "Old Needwood." F-2-64, Maryland Historical Trust State Inventory of Historic Places, 1991.

Gordon, Paul and Rita. All the Needwoods. Frederick, Maryland: 1999.

Guynn, Susan. "Needwood Farm: Part of the Second Governor's Estate." The Frederick News Post, May 20, 1998, B-11.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine. "The Social Athens of America," Volume LXV. June to November, 1882, New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1882.

Historical Society of Frederick County, Frederick, Maryland.

Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Public Library, Frederick County Public Libraries, Frederick, Maryland.

Maryland State Archives Museum Online. "Documenting a Legacy: Governor Thomas Sim Lee." 2008.

National Register of Historic Places, Burkittsville, Burkittsville, Frederick County, Maryland.

-- South Mountain Battlefield[s]- September 14, 1862, Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland, National Register No. 64501079.

Reed, Paula S. Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland. Frederick, Maryland: Catacoin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, 2011.

Sons of the American Revolution, "Membership Applications,- Thomas Sim Lee," December 10, 1911, available through subscription database, www.ancestry.com.

U.S. Federal Census, "District 3, Frederick, Maryland," 1830, available through subscription database, www.ancestry.com.

-- "Free Inhabitants in Petersville District in the County of Frederick," Maryland, 1850, 773, available through subscription database, www.ancestry.com.

-- "Free Inhabitants in Petersville District in the County of Frederick," Maryland, 1860, 42, available through subscription database, www.ancestry.com.

-- "Inhabitants in District No. 12, in the County of Frederick," Maryland, 1870, available through subscription database, www.ancestry.com.

The Valley Register. "Thomas Sim Lee, Dead." June 13, 1902. Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County, Frederick County, Maryland.

Prepared by: Kelly Sellers Wittie

Date Prepared: September 7, 2017

Needwood-Lee Thomas Farmstead
F-2-63
1118 Lees Lane
Frederick County
ca. 1843
private

(THOMAS LEE)

The Needwood-Lee Thomas Farmstead is an approximately 199 acre farm with a Second Empire style residence and a collection of outbuildings. Approximately 198.5 acres of the 199.71 total acreage is dedicated to crop fields, cattle grazing land, and farm buildings. The ca. 1843 house and surrounding yard occupy approximately 1.16 acres of the farm. The house and associated farm buildings are oriented toward Lees Lane and set back 250-700 feet from the road; the springhouse is adjacent to Lees Lane and removed from the other buildings. Needwood Farms is pastoral, with gently rolling hills interspersed with small groves of deciduous trees.

Needwood is a single-family residence constructed ca. 1843 by Thomas Sim Lee (T.S. Lee), grandson and namesake of Governor Thomas Sim Lee, who served from 1779 to 1782 and again from 1792 to 1794. In the 1870s, T.S. Lee initiated a massive renovation of his existing home into Second Empire, a popular style of the time. The principal portion of the house is three stories in height and three bays wide at the façade. The central bay is accentuated by a square tower projection. Stucco covers the entire building, although portions have flaked off to reveal the brick beneath. The tower measures a full story more than the principal structure; it projects forward one bay from the primary elevation. Like the original home, the tower addition was constructed of brick. The uppermost stories of the tower and house are enclosed within a mansard roof with straight rooflines. The roof is covered in slate, presently laid in an alternating pattern of coursed and fishscale shingles.

In 1991, Needwood was recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its Second Empire architecture style, a style not typically seen on the rural homes of Frederick County. The appearance of the residence has not significantly changed since 1991 and the house retains the myriad ornamental elements noted in the 1991 determination including the patterned slate roof, stucco exterior, decorative nailheadss, and projecting tower. The construction of twentieth century farm buildings on the property has marred integrity of setting, but the house is notable for its rural, rather than urban location. Needwood possesses sufficient integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, materials, design, and workmanship to be individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: *Architecture* at the local level as a notable example of Second Empire style in rural Frederick County.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-2-63

1. Name of Property

Needwood

historic

Needwood- Thomas Lee Farmstead

other

Needwood Farms, Pry Family Farmstead

2. Location

street and number 1118 Lees Lane

not for publication

city, town Burkittsville

vicinity

county Frederick

3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name

Richard L. & Patricia F. Pry, Trustees- Pry Revocable Trust

street and number 5232 Burkittsville Road

telephone

city, town Burkittsville

state MD

zip code 21718

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County

liber 04921 folio 00377

city, town Frederick

tax map 0083

tax parcel 0055

tax ID number 433407

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District

☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District

☒ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register

☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register

☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER

☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT

☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category

☐ district

☒ building(s)

☐ structure

☐ site

☐ object

Ownership

☐ public

☒ private

☐ both

Current Function

☒ agriculture

☐ commerce/trade

☐ defense

☒ domestic

☐ education

☐ funerary

☐ government

☐ health care

☐ industry

☐ landscape

☐ recreation/culture

☐ religion

☐ social

☐ transportation

☐ work in progress

☐ unknown

☐ vacant/not in use

☐ other: _____

Resource Count

Contributing

1

Noncontributing

buildings

sites

11 structures

objects

Total

Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory

14

7. Description

Inventory No. F-2-63

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary Description

Needwood- Thomas Lee Farmstead, now known as Needwood Farms, consists of approximately 200 acres of farmland near the village of Burkittsville in Frederick County. Needwood, the residence, is located on a small knoll near the southern boundary of the larger Needwood Farms property. The home was constructed in ca. 1843 for Thomas Sim Lee, grandson of Governor Thomas Sim Lee. The younger Lee renovated and modernized the home ca. 1870 into a grand, Second Empire-style single-family residence. Needwood is notable as an example of Second Empire style in rural Frederick County.

Description

Needwood Farms is addressed 1118 Lees Lane, Burkittsville, at the intersection of Lees Lane and Burkittsville Road/State Route 17 in west Frederick County. Approximately 198.5 acres of the 199.71 total acreage is dedicated to crop fields, cattle grazing land, and farm buildings. The ca. 1843 house and surrounding yard occupy approximately 1.16 acres of the farm; the home occupies a small knoll approximately .5 acres in size. The house and associated farm buildings are oriented toward Lees Lane and set back 250-700 feet from the road; the springhouse is adjacent to Lees Lane and removed from the other buildings. Needwood Farms is pastoral, with gently rolling hills interspersed with small groves of deciduous trees.

Needwood is a single-family residence constructed ca. 1843 by Thomas Sim Lee, grandson and namesake of Governor Thomas Sim Lee, who served from 1779 to 1782 and again from 1792 to 1794. For clarity, the formal title "Governor" will be provided to the elder Lee, and the builder of the house will be listed as T.S. Lee. T.S. Lee formally purchased property in the Needwood lands from his father in 1843 following his 1840 marriage to the former Josephine O'Donnell. The couple raised four children in the two-story brick house with a pitched roof constructed on the site. A photo or painting of the home was not identified in the course of research.

In the 1870s, T.S. Lee initiated a massive renovation of his existing home into Second Empire, a popular style of the time. The principal portion of the house is three stories in height and three bays wide at the façade. The central bay is accentuated by a square tower projection. Stucco covers the entire building, although portions have flaked off to reveal the brick beneath. The tower measures a full story more than the principal structure; it projects forward one bay from the primary elevation. Like the original home, the tower addition was constructed of brick. The uppermost stories of the tower and house are enclosed within a mansard roof with straight rooflines. The roof is covered in slate, presently laid in an alternating pattern of coursed and fishscale shingles.

The façade features a regulated fenestration pattern. The central door is within the tower but recessed to the original house. The tower bay is decorated by a dentilated cornice supported by small, curvilinear brackets. It is flanked by 6/6 hung windows framed with 1/1 fixed panes. The porch cuts across the first story from the west corner to the east, wrapping the east elevation and terminating at the northeast corner of the house. The metal porch roof is supported by squared porch columns.

The second story windows are 6/6 hung set to either side of the tower and directly above their counterparts on the first floor. A pair of thin, 2/2 hung windows are centered in the tower bay. These windows are shaded by a projecting cornice. The third story of the home is set into the mansard roof. Small gabled dormers are set above the lower-story windows. Each dormer contains a 4/4 hung window surrounded by nailheads in an evenly-spaced pattern. The nailhead design was continued to the windows of the tower. The side windows are simple 4/4 hung, but the façade holds a paired set of elongated 4/4 hung windows set beneath a gable peak.

The uppermost story of the tower projects a full story above the primary house. The story is enclosed within the straight-edged mansard roof and topped with a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. Small brackets partially support the gutters framing the base of the mansard roof. Circular metal vents punctuate the center of the tower elevations.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-2-63

Name Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

The east elevation features many of the same decorative features of the façade, but lacks the dramatic focal point of the tower. The elevation is three stories tall. The first story features two large bays beneath the porch roofline. The windows are 9/9 hung and lack shutters. One 6/6 hung window is centered directly above the lower-story ones at the second story. The decorative brackets, gutters, patterned slate roof, nailhead, and vents of the façade were carried over to the third story of the east elevation. The mansard roof design here is instead capped with a full-length gable interrupted by a central bay projection. This projection is the slate-covered chimney. The pair of windows in the gable are identical to those in the façade tower, while those in the dormers match their counterparts at the façade. Other than the modification of one window to a casement design, the west elevation is nearly identical to the east.

A two-story wing projects from the northwest corner of the rear elevation. This extension likely once held a kitchen. It is four bays in length and lacks the distinctive ornamentation of Second Empire design. It also is covered in stucco, with the exception of a small, wood-clad cabinet at the intersection of the primary house and wing. The kitchen wing features a side-gable roofline and a full-length porch at the first story. The windows are 6/6 hung and lack shutters. Concrete block piers support the porch floor. A chimney punctuates the roof's ridgeline. Simple brackets frame the eaves. The north elevation of the kitchen wing features a single 6/6 hung window at the second story with two windows beneath at the first. The west elevation of the wing lacks the first story porch. This elevation is only three bays in length and is accessed by a modern door in the bay closest to the primary house. The stucco on this elevation is more damaged than on the east side.

A ca. 1950 garage addition constructed of concrete blocks projects west from the northwest corner of the kitchen wing. It has a front gable roofline covered in metal sheeting. The garage door is a modern replacement. The north elevation of the garage holds two windows, each constructed of three transom windows set in a metal frame.

A small, one-room playhouse is located approximately 20 feet east of the kitchen wing. This structure is less than six feet in height. It appears to have been modified from one of the old chickenhouses on the property. The structure is clad in vertical wood with a shed roof. Two small, 6/6 windows are set in the south elevation. The structure does not have a door. The structure is in poor condition and does not contribute to the understanding of the history of Needwood.

8. Significance

Inventory No. F-2-63

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
X 1800-1899	X architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates	Ca. 1870	Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction dates	1843, ca. 1870		

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary Statement: Criterion C

Needwood is recommended for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its Second Empire architecture style, a style not typically seen on the rural homes of Frederick County. The appearance of the residence has not significantly changed since its construction and the house retains the myriad ornamental elements indicative of Second Empire style including the mansard roof covered in patterned slate, stucco exterior, decorative nailheads, and projecting tower. The construction of twentieth century farm buildings on the property has marred integrity of setting, but the house is notable for its rural, rather than urban location. Needwood possesses sufficient integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, materials, design, and workmanship to be individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: *Architecture* for a notable example of Second Empire style in rural Frederick County.

Second Empire style was fashionable in the United States from the mid-1850s until the mid-1880s. T.S. Lee opted to incorporate Second Empire style into Needwood in the 1870s at the height of the style's American popularity. Publication in pattern books helped to popularize the style. The use of a mansard roof is the key stylistic element of Second Empire, although the use of brackets and dormers also are common characteristics. The mansard roof was considered conducive to the remodel of existing homes. American architectural historian Virginia McAlester estimates approximately 30% of Second Empire residences in the United States included the tower element present at Needwood.

The only other documented example of rural Second Empire architecture in rural Frederick County is the Gambrill House, also known as Edgewood or Boscobel. This residence was constructed in 1872 and bears a tower similar to the one seen on Needwood. Edgewood bears many of the same ornamental features as Needwood- the mansard roof with the straight edges, dormers, a projecting tower and a broad porch- but its elements also include decorative cornices, first story projecting bays, a balcony, and rounded dormers. By comparison, Needwood is a more restrained example of the Second Empire design.

Needwood Farms is not recommended for listing in the National Register as a historic district or multi-component property as the other buildings on the property lack Second Empire style or design elements.

History of Needwood/Needwood Farms

Governor Lee purchased the "Forest of Needwood," a tract of more than 1,000 acres, from Bartholomew Booth in 1783; the governor retired to the property following his third term in public office and died in the home in 1819. At least two of the Governor's children lived on the property into their adulthoods and constructed their own homes there. His will divided his substantial real estate holdings in Maryland and Washington, D.C. among his children. The Lee children amicably portioned the Forest of Needwood property, allowing William Lee to inherit 271 acres, most of which is now held by the Pry family.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-2-63

Name Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

In 1808, William Lee constructed a two-story brick dwelling on his father's lands known as "Needwood Forest." William Lee was enumerated to live with four children, presumably his own, and to own 37 slaves in the 1830 federal census of Frederick County. Lee was listed as "William Lee, Esq. of Needwood, Frederick co., Maryland," when his daughter, Eliza, passed away in 1838.

In 1840, T.S. Lee married Josephine O'Donnell. Three years later, on May 30, 1843, he purchased 150 acres of his father's "Forest of Needwood" land and 50 acres of another portion. T.S. Lee built a brick house with Greek Revival details and a pitched roof on the parcel. The couple used Needwood, their brick home, as a summer residence, although they were recorded at the home in the 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses. In 1850, T.S. Lee valued his personal real estate holdings at \$14,000. By 1860, his personal wealth had climbed to \$22,000 and the family now included four children.

For reasons of his own, possibly his distant relation to General Robert E. Lee or his own possession of slaves, T.S. Lee was a sympathizer to the Confederate cause during the Civil War. His wife's father supported the Union cause. In September 1862, General Lee's battle plans fell into the hands of Union Major General George McClellan. McClellan sought to stop the Confederate advance through Maryland at the Battle of South Mountain, most accurately a series of three battles fought to control the passes through South Mountain. Union and Confederate forces clashed at Crampton's Gap, a small pass near Burkittsville and in the vicinity of Needwood. The home and many others in the area served as hospitals to tend to the wounded and dying. T.S. Lee nursed Sgt. Benjamin Mell of Georgia at Needwood Forest (the home built by his father in 1808); Mell sadly died several weeks later. The Needwood land also suffered the loss of the Horsey Distillery, a whiskey manufacturing plant held by the aunt and uncle of T.S. Lee.

Despite financial setbacks associated with the end of the Civil War and the end of American slavery, T.S. Lee retained ownership of Needwood. He valued his real estate holdings in 1870 at \$18,000 and reported \$15,000 of wealth in his personal estate. Around 1870, T.S. Lee invested a portion of his estate into expanding and upgrading Needwood from a brick, two-story Greek Revival home into a three-story Second Empire residence. T.S. Lee lived in the remodeled home during his convalescence and died in 1902.

Both of the sons of T.S. and Josephine Lee spent their summers at Needwood and their winters in Baltimore. Ownership of the property passed to son Columbus O'Donnell Lee following the death of T.S. Lee in 1902. In 1915, Lee sold the property to Luther C. Pry, an employee of the Horsey whiskey distillery on an adjacent Needwood parcel. Pry had been an employee at the distillery since at least 1900, naming his son "Outerbridge" in honor of the operators, the Outerbridge Horseys.

Luther Pry died in 1919 and the property passed to his son, Outerbridge "Earl" Pry. In 1926, Outerbridge Pry purchased acreage specifically to allow cattle and farm equipment to pass unencumbered through adjacent properties. Outerbridge and his son, Richard, constructed several of the extant farm buildings ca. 1950. The farm passed to current owner/operator Richard Pry in 1986.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-2-63

Davis, Janet Davis. "Needwood- Thomas Lee Farmstead." F-2-63, Maryland Historical Trust State Inventory of Historic Places, 1991.

-- "Old Needwood." F-2-64, Maryland Historical Trust State Inventory of Historic Places, 1991.

Gordon, Paul and Rita. All the Needwoods. Frederick, Maryland: 1999.

National Register of Historic Places, Burkittsville, Burkittsville, Frederick County, Maryland.

-- South Mountain Battlefield[s]- September 14, 1862, Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland, National Register No. 64501079.

Reed, Paula S. Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland. Frederick, Maryland: Catacoin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, 2011.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 200 Acreage of historical
setting 271

Quadrangle name Harpers Ferry

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The recommended boundary measures approximately .5 acres around Needwood, the house at Needwood Farms. This boundary encompasses the small knoll beneath the residence.

The limits of the boundary are located:

39°22'6.57"N/77°38'0.27"W

39°22'6.42"N/77°37'58.48"W

39°22'5.11"N/77°37'58.39"W

39°22'4.08"N/77°37'59.12"W

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kelly Sellers Wittie/Partner	Date	September 7, 2017
organization	Row 10 Historic Preservation Solutions, LLC	telephone	504-418-3885
street & number	1405 Burdette Street	state	Louisiana
city or town	New Orleans		

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

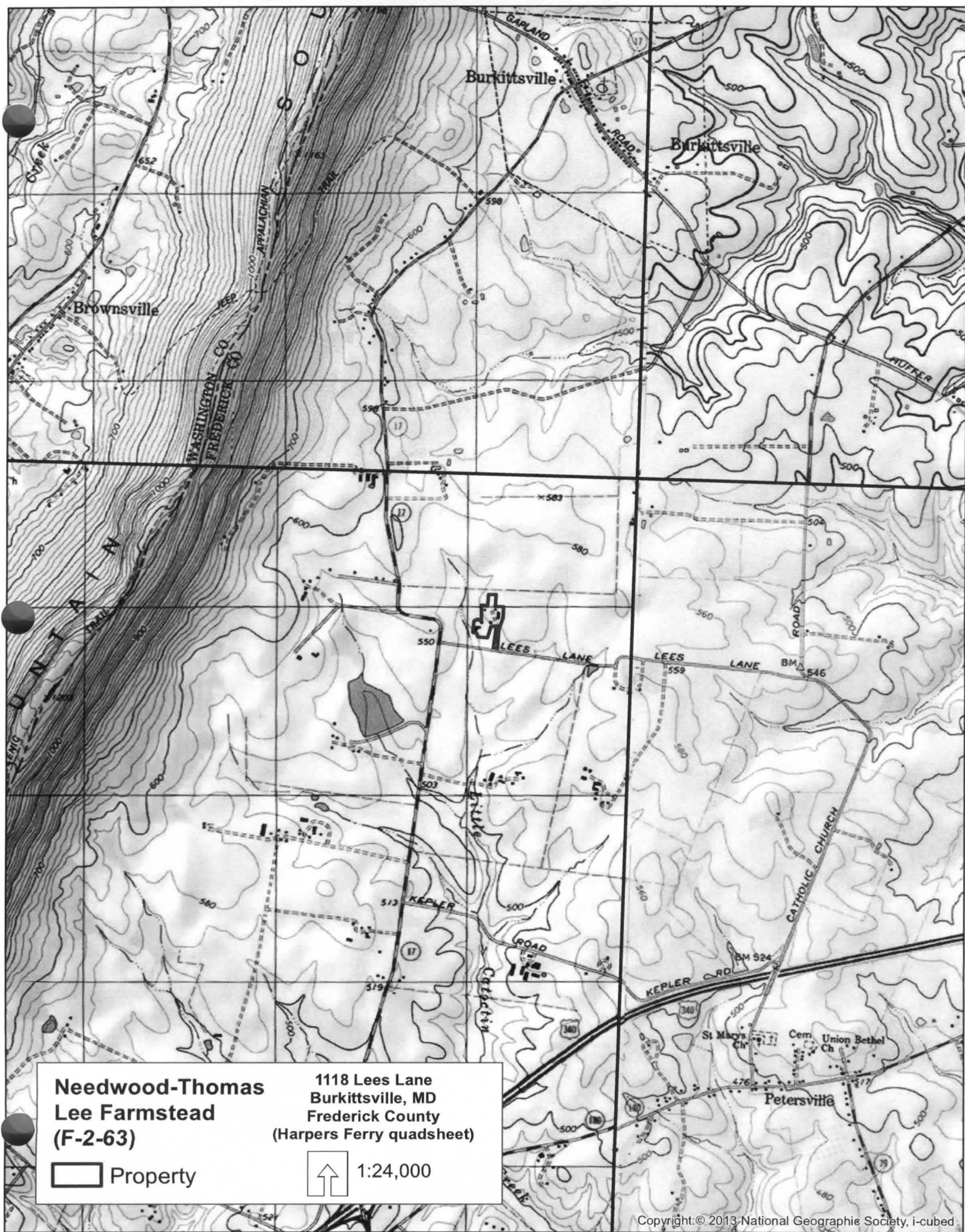
Inventory No. F-2-63

Name Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

Name of Property: Needwood
City/County: Burkittsville, Frederick County
Photographer: Kelly Sellers Wittie
Date Photographed: August 23, 2017

- F-2-63_01: General overview of Needwood Farms property, camera facing northeast.
- F-2-63_02: General overview of Needwood Farms property, camera facing east.
- F-2-63_03: Façade of Needwood, camera facing north.
- F-2-63_04: Oblique, north and east elevations with kitchen wings, camera facing southwest.
- F-2-63_05: East elevation of kitchen wing, camera facing southwest.
- F-2-63_06: North elevation of kitchen wing and garage addition, camera facing south-southeast.
- F-2-63_07: Chimney and slate detailing, west elevation, camera facing south-southeast.
- F-2-63_08: West elevation with kitchen wing and garage addition, camera facing east.



**Needwood-Thomas
Lee Farmstead
(F-2-63)**

1118 Lees Lane
Burkittsville, MD
Frederick County
(Harpers Ferry quadsheet)

 Property



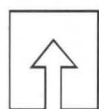
1:24,000



Resource Sketch Map



Needwood-Thomas
Lee Farmstead (F-2-63)



0 50 Feet

0 20 Meters

1118 Lees Lane
Burkittsville (Vicinity)
Frederick County, MD



F-2-63

Needwood

Frederick County Maryland

Kelly Sellers wife

August 23, 2017

MD SHPO

General overview of Needwood Farm,
camera facing NE

01/08



F-2-63

Needwood

Frederick County, Maryland

Kelly Sellers with

August 23, 2012

NO 3400

General overview of Needwood Farms,
camera facing E

02/08





F-2-103

Meacham Road

Frederick County, Maryland

Kelly Sellers Wittie

August 23, 2017

MD SHPO

Oblique of north and east elevations,
camera facing SW

04/02



F-2-63

Needwood

Frederick County, Maryland

Kelly Sellers Wilke

August 22, 2014

MD 3490

East elevation of kitchen wing,
carnegie library 3rd

05/08



F-2-62

Needham

Frederick County, Maryland

Kelly Sellers NFile

August 2, 2017

MD SHPO

North elevation, camera facing SSE

06/08



F-2-63

Needwood

Frederick County, Maryland

Kelly Sellers Wife

August 23, 2017

MD SHPO

Chimney and slate detailing,
corner facing SSE

07/08



F-2-63

Needwood

Frederick County, Maryland

Kelly Sellers Wittie

August 23, 2017

MD SHPO

West elevation, camera facing E

08/08

ADDENDUM/NEW INFORMATION

- F-2-63 Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead**
- F-2-64 Old Needwood**
- F-2-65 Needwood Forest**
- F-2-66 Outerbridge Horsey House and Distillery Site**

Additional research by Paul and Rita Gordon on the Needwood properties associated with Thomas Sim Lee was provided to the Frederick County Planning Department and the Historical Society of Frederick County Library in May 1999. The research is in typescript in a report cover, entitled *All The Needwoods*, copyright pending. The research reveals new documentary information in land records, personal histories, and other material that was not researched for the preparation of the existing Inventory of Historic Properties forms on the four properties in 1991.

The most important highlight is the apparent corrected identification of the building used as Bartholomew Booth's school for boys. Originally, the house now known as Old Needwood was believed to have been erected as the school. The Gordon research appears to confirm that the Booth school was the house called Needwood Forest. The date of Needwood Forest, estimated at 1808, may thus be incorrect. The school was known to have been in operation in 1777 and 1778 at the "Forest of Needwood". The Gordon research discusses the reasons for the identification of Needwood Forest as the school. The date of at least part of Needwood Forest may therefore be about 1775-1776.

Another highlight is the conclusion of the authors that Thomas Sim Lee did not live at Old Needwood until at least 1816. He died at Old Needwood in 1819. The Gordons discuss the land transactions and Lee's will to support this conclusion.

The *All The Needwoods* report is available for public research at the Historical Society of Frederick County, 24 E. Church St., Frederick, MD 21701 (301-663-1188) or the Frederick County Planning Dept., 12 E. Church St., Frederick, MD 21701 (Janet Davis, 301-696-2958).

Janet Davis
Historic Preservation Planner
Frederick County Planning Department
Frederick, MD
May 21, 1999

F-2-63

Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead
Burkittsville vicinity
Private

Ca. 1843; ca. 1870

The Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead consists of a main dwelling house built about 1843 with circa 1870 Second Empire additions of a mansard roof, a tower and porch, a tenant house, several small domestic outbuildings, and an agricultural group including a frame bank barn, a concrete block dairy barn and milk house, a stone springhouse, and a corn crib. The main house is architecturally significant for its Second Empire details, a style not often found in rural Frederick County, and the entire farmstead is important for its association with the Governor Thomas Sim Lee family, which owned the "Forest of Needwood" tract from the late 18th century to the 20th century. The governor's grandson, Thomas Sim Lee, built the original house about 1843 upon his marriage and added the Second Empire details about 1870.

F-2-63

Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead
Burkittsville
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery Counties,
and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes
Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/mansion dependencies
Domestic/secondary structure/other dependencies
Agriculture/Subsistence/storage/granary
Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility/barn

Known Design Source: None

7.1 Description (continued)

vernacular floor plans from the late 18th century into the early 20th century. The interior plan of the wing was apparently altered during the ca. 1870 remodeling, creating the rear stair hall and the two service rooms with a hall on the west side. Mr. Pry says the concrete block garage replaced a two-story frame building with a chimney, possibly a summer kitchen which had been attached to the rear wing by extensions. The building is visible in a circa 1950 aerial photograph of the farmstead in Mr. Pry's possession.

The central hall has an archway separating the front and rear sections of the space. At some point in the 19th century, doors were added to the archway and a curtain or valance above to separate the two sections. These were removed during the mid-20th century. The main rooms of the first floor are wallpapered with plaster ceilings. In the two south parlors are painted and grained wood trim. The door and window surrounds throughout the original part of the house are Greek Revival in style, with pediments and crossettes. The mantels in the parlors are circa 1870's painted and marble-grained slate. Next to the mantel in the southwest parlor is a mechanical call system which originally extended to the kitchen at the north end of the rear wing. In the southeast parlor fireplace is an elaborate dated 1892 Latrobe stove manufactured by S.B. Sexton & Son, Baltimore. Patent dates are April 13, 1875 and March 1880. The filigree plates are embellished by a glazed porcelain cameo. The original mantels were apparently relocated to the added story in the mansard section. They are plain wood with a shallow pointed arch in a vernacular Greek Revival style. The flooring in the southeast parlor is the original wide board floor; the central hall floor was replaced with hardwood in the mid-20th century. Carpet covers the floor in the southwest parlor. The kitchen was remodeled in about 1970 and the fireplace closed. The dining room contains a brick fireplace surround added about 1952.

The second story rooms match the plan of the first floor. On this floor, Greek Revival cornices and vertical paneled doors are still in place. Early enclosed closets next to the chimney breasts in most of the rooms are also embellished with the cornice molding. The mantels in each room are circa 1870's Arts and Crafts styles, each of a different design. The projecting tower on the south elevation contains a large room over the porch entrance on the first story. A cornice above the south window is clearly a late 19th century reproduction of the Greek Revival cornices of the rest of the house.

Domestic Outbuildings:

Chicken Houses: At least three frame chicken houses are located north of the rear wing of the main house. They are one story with board and batten and vertical siding and corrugated or standing seam metal roofs. They appear to date from the last quarter of the 19th century or the first quarter of the 20th century.

7.2 Description (Continued)

Frame sheds: Two frame sheds with vertical siding and corrugated or standing seam metal roofs are located near the chicken houses. Dating from the last quarter of the 19th century, their use is not known, but may be possibly feed sheds or other domestic storage uses.

Springhouse: The springhouse is a square rubble stone structure with a pyramidal standing seam metal roof. A single door is located in the south elevation. As stated above, the springhouse is located at the edge of Lee's Lane about 50 yards south of the main grouping of buildings. It appears to date from about 1850. The south elevation is partially plastered and painted white.

Tenant house: The tenant house is located west of the main dwelling. It is a two-story, two section house possibly built about 1850 with probable log structure in at least one part. It is a long rectangular shaped building with two apparently separate three-bay facades on the east elevation. The southernmost of the two sections has a one-story enclosed entry porch. The sash is 6/6 and the siding is composition shingle. The roof is standing seam metal. A concrete block garage of mid-20th century construction adjoins the north section at the north gable end.

Agricultural Outbuildings:

Frame bank barn: The bank barn apparently dates from about 1875. It has vertical siding and a standing seam metal roof. A metal roofed loafing shed extends from the south elevation.

Dairy barn and milk house: The dairy barn and milk house are concrete block with frame upper gables in a rounded roof. They probably date from about 1940.

Silos: Two concrete silos are located near the south end of the dairy barn and are approximately the same date, 1940.

Corn crib: A frame double-sided pull through wagon shed and corn crib is located near the bank barn. It has vertical siding and a standing seam roof and apparently is contemporary with the bank barn.

Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead
Frederick County

Survey No. F-2-63

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Scharf, J.T., History of Western Maryland, Vol. 1, Philadelphia: L.H. Everts & Co., 1882, p. 452, (general background on Needwood tract)

Titus, C.O., Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1118 Lee's Lane ☐ not for publicationcity, town Burkittsville ☒ vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Richard L. Pry

street & number 5232 Burkittsville Road , telephone no.:

city, town Burkittsville state and zip code Maryland 21718

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1379

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 227

city, town Frederick state Maryland 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Paul Brinkman Survey of Frederick County #129

date 1976 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Md. SHPO

city, town Crownsville state Md.

7. Description

Survey No. F-2-63

Condition

☐ excellent

☒ good

☐ fair

☐ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered

☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site

☐ moved

date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 14

The Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead is a farm grouping consisting of a circa 1843 stuccoed brick dwelling with a Second Empire style circa 1870 tower, mansard roof, porch, and dormers, with several frame chicken houses and sheds of the last quarter of the 19th century, a stone springhouse of about 1840 at a considerable distance from the main grouping, a frame tenant house possibly contemporary with the main dwelling, and agricultural outbuildings including a frame bank barn of about 1875, a frame corn crib of the same date, a concrete block and frame dairy barn and milk house of about 1940, and two concrete silos of about 1940. The group also includes several modern concrete block outbuildings which are non-contributing. The farmstead is located on the north side of Lee's Lane just west of Burkittsville Road (Maryland Route 17) about 1-1/2 miles south of Burkittsville, Frederick County, Maryland. The main group is located about 100 yards north of Lee's Lane in the midst of open agricultural fields. The springhouse is located just north of Lee's Lane about 50 yards from the intersection with Burkittsville Road.

The main dwelling house has two sections: an approximately 1843, originally two-story three-bay brick section facing south and a rear wing or ell extending from the northwest corner. The exterior of the entire house is covered with stucco, but the outline of a water table is visible on the main section. This basic structure was altered about 1870 with the addition of a Second Empire style facade which included a third story within a mansard roof, a central projecting tower on the south elevation, and a one-story veranda on the south elevation, replacing an earlier porch. The veranda is entered through the base of the projecting tower and the main block has slightly projecting corner piers visible under the stucco. The first story windows on the south elevation are tripartite and the upper story windows are 6/6. The doorway has a transom and sidelights. At the entrance to the porch in the tower base is a console overdoor and diagonal tongue-and-groove paneled jambs. The cornice is bracketed and the mansard roof is slate. In the tower are paired 4/4 windows with nailhead decorations and blind oculi in each directional face of the slate mansard. The east and west elevations have two bays each with a projecting dormer in the mansard roof with paired windows opening on a cantilever platform as if for a balcony. Interior chimneys are located in the center of the east and west elevations, ending in corbeled stacks above the mansard. The chimneys were built up from the original height when the mansard was added to clear the new roofline, as can be seen in the attic. The rear wing is more vernacular in form and details, with a one-story open porch on the east side and a standing seam and composition gable roof. The windows are 6/6. A concrete block garage, a mid-20th century addition to the house, adjoins the rear wing on the west elevation.

The floor plan is a central hall, double pile type common to vernacular houses of the middle third of the 19th century. The symmetrical arrangement is in keeping with the rural location and the apparent skills of local builders. The rear wing is thought by Mr. Richard Pry, the current owner, to date from about 1800. The location of the kitchen at the north end of the wing is a feature found :

8. Significance

Survey No. F-2-63

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Ca. 1850; Ca. 1875 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead is primarily significant for the Second Empire details added in about 1870 to the original house of about 1843. It is one of four main dwelling houses with outbuildings on the "Forest of Needwood" tract, three of which were built by descendants of Thomas Sim Lee (1743-1819), the second Governor of Maryland. The farmstead was originally built about 1843 by Thomas Sim Lee (1818-1898), the grandson of the governor. About 1870, the house was altered with the addition of a third story and mansard roof, a porch and a projecting tower in the Second Empire style. This style is unusual in rural Frederick County. Each of the four Needwood properties has individual architectural significance, and date from about 1775 to the 1870's. The other properties are Old Needwood (F-2-64), Needwood Forest (F-2-65), and the Outerbridge Horsey House and Distillery Site (F-2-66).

Although the context of high style domestic architecture of the late 19th century in Frederick County is still under study, the Second Empire mansion as represented by the remodeled Needwood-Thomas Lee house has very few comparable examples. The Gambrill House (Boscobel) on the Monocacy National Battlefield (F-7-58) is a National Register Second Empire house built about 1868. It has the central tower and mansard roof which defines the Second Empire style in much the same configuration as the Thomas Lee house. The relationship of the Thomas Lee house with the nearby Horsey House (F-2-66) is intriguing, as they were remodeled within a few years of the same date in different popular styles of the period, by different but closely related branches of the same family. Further research in family records may clarify the dates and personal relationships which may have bearing on the architectural history of the houses.

Thomas Sim Lee (1818-1898) was the son of William Lee, the builder of Needwood Forest. Thomas Lee married Josephine O'Donnell about 1843, the date that he purchased the property from his father for \$8,000. It is probable that the house was built at about this time. The Greek Revival details of the original house indicate the style was probably at its peak, about 1840-1850. The Lees had three sons and a daughter, all of whom married, and it is likely that the house expansion took place to accommodate the children and grandchildren.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-2-63

Bond, Isaac, Map of Frederick County, 1858.

Land Records of Frederick County.

Randel, Mary Digges Lee. Needwood Forest: A Family Record, 1943. Bound typescript in possession of Howard Stepler, Needwood Forest.

(Continued on separate page)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 5 acresQuadrangle name Harpers Ferry, Va., -Md. -W.Va.Quadrangle scale 1:24000UTM References do NOT complete UTM referencesA

Zone	Easting				Northing				

B

Zone	Easting				Northing				

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 5 acres centered on dwelling house including outbuildings,
Tax Map 83, Parcel 55

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

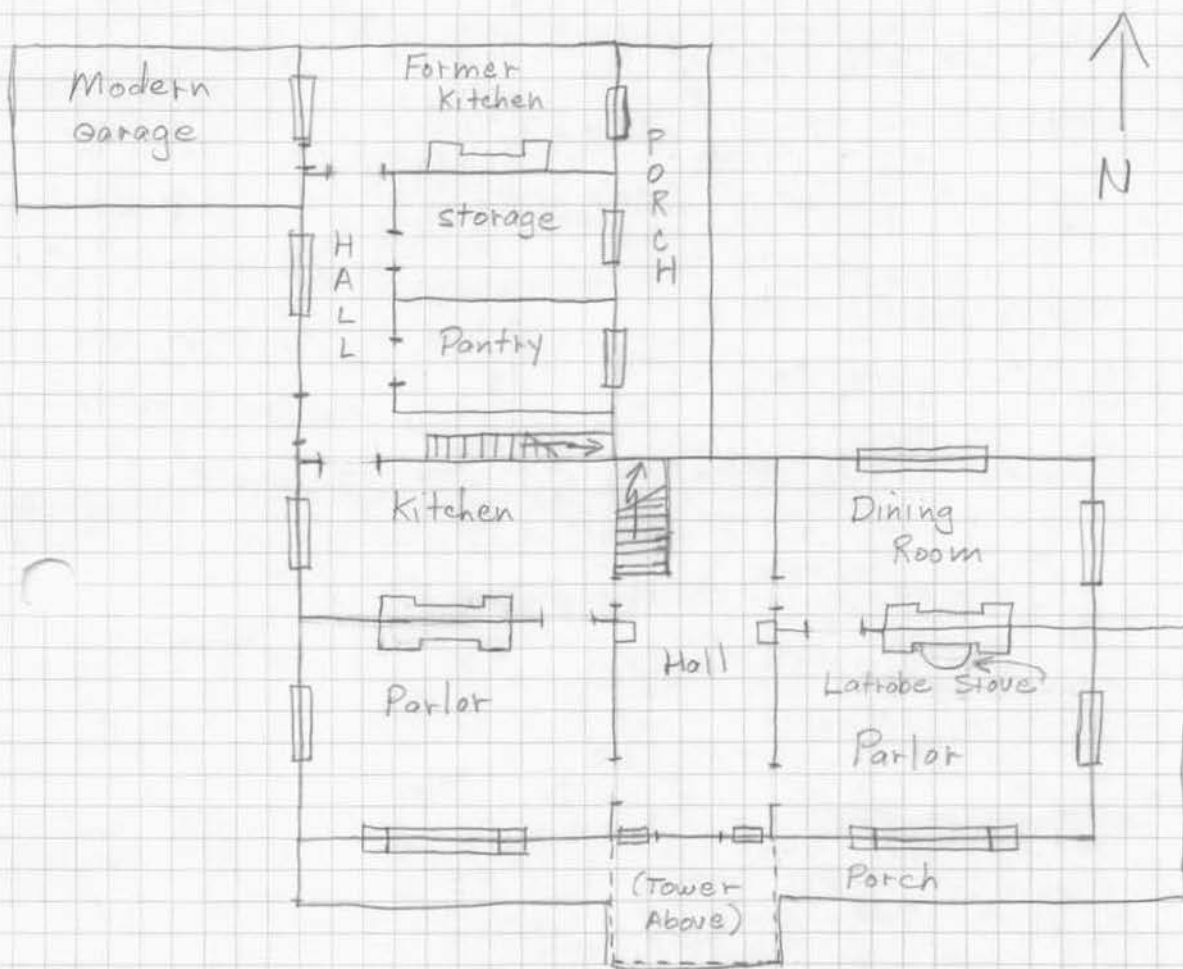
name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept date September 1991street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958city or town Frederick state Md. 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCE
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
301-514-7600



F-2-63

Needwood-Thomas Lee
House

Frederick County

Janet Davis
October 1991

Not to Scale

LIBER/FOL.) #128 M 83 P 55	GRANTEE	GRANTOR	ORIGINAL TRACTS	COST	DATE
1379/227 16 Sept 86	Richard L. Pry	Pers. rep of estate of Outerbridge L. Pry			
356/232 29 Jan 26	Outerbridge L. Pry	Samuel L. Zecker et al			
HWB 312/336 9 Apr 15 + HWB 312/333 6 Apr 15	Luther C. Pry	Columbus O'Donnell Lee heir under will of Thos. S. Lee, 1899 & 1901	"Forest of Needwood" 1500. Fieldstone Manor & Forest of Needwood } 5000.		
WBT 6/348 27 Oct 1847 + WBT 6/347 27 Oct 1847	Thos. S. Lee Columbus O'Donnell	Columbus O'Donnell Thos. S. Lee		#10,272	
HS 17/545 30 May 1843	Thos. S. Lee son of Wm. (grandson of Gov. Thos. S. Lee)	Wm. Lee heir of Thos. S. Lee by will (Governor)	"Forest of Needwood" 1500. #8000		



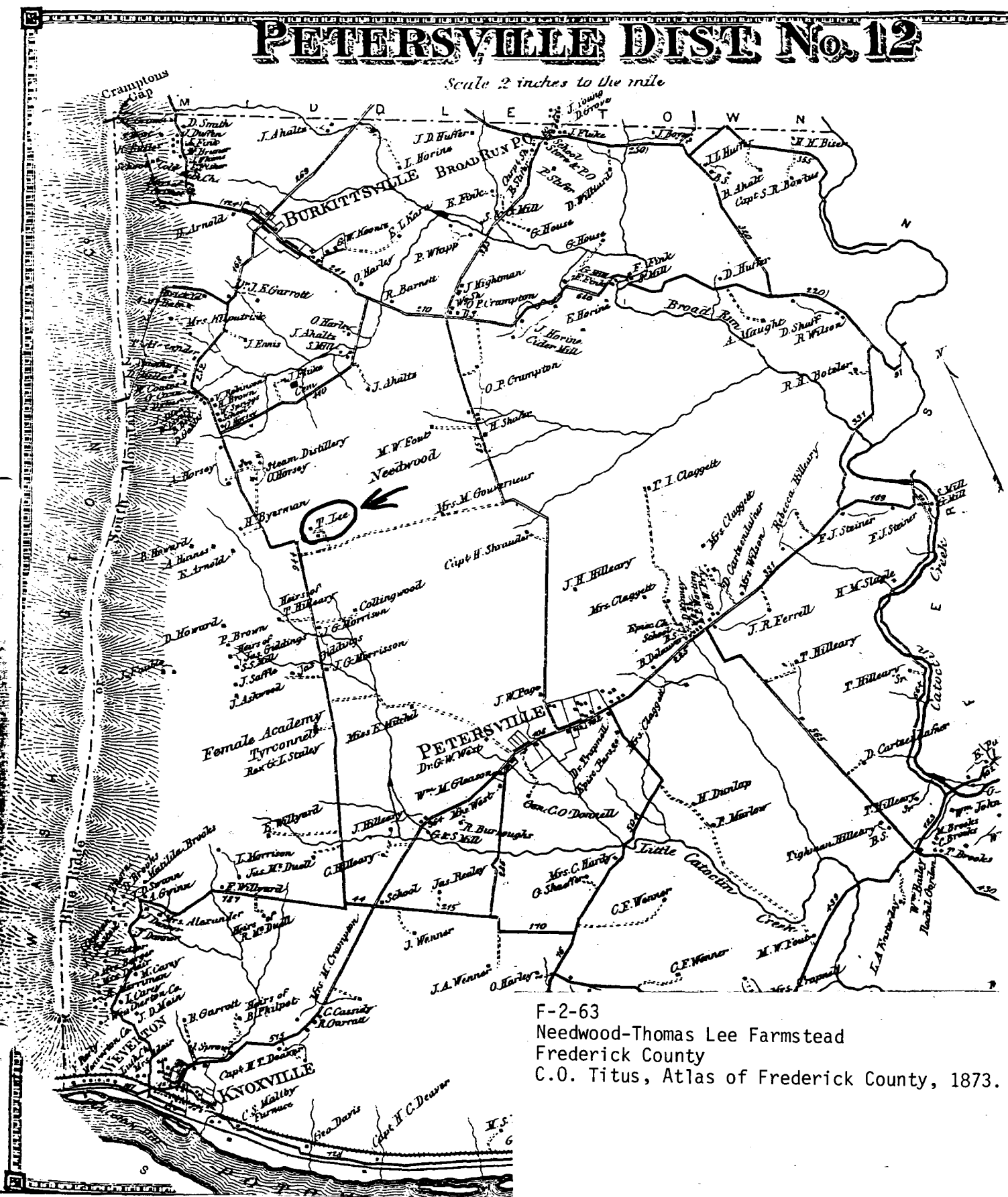
F-2-63
 Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead
 Frederick County
 Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858.

ACE, SOIL, &c.
 and the northwest parts of 2, 4, 5 and 13. are
 the but timber, except in the rich and beau
 Valleys, about Wolfsville and Wolf's-tavern.
 m the hilly but productive and picturesqu
 the foregoing predominate in Epidote, Mic
 nersed with Iron, Copper, &c.

FOR CHILDREN'S FIRST LESSONS ABOUT

PETERSVILLE DIST No. 12

Scale 2 inches to the mile

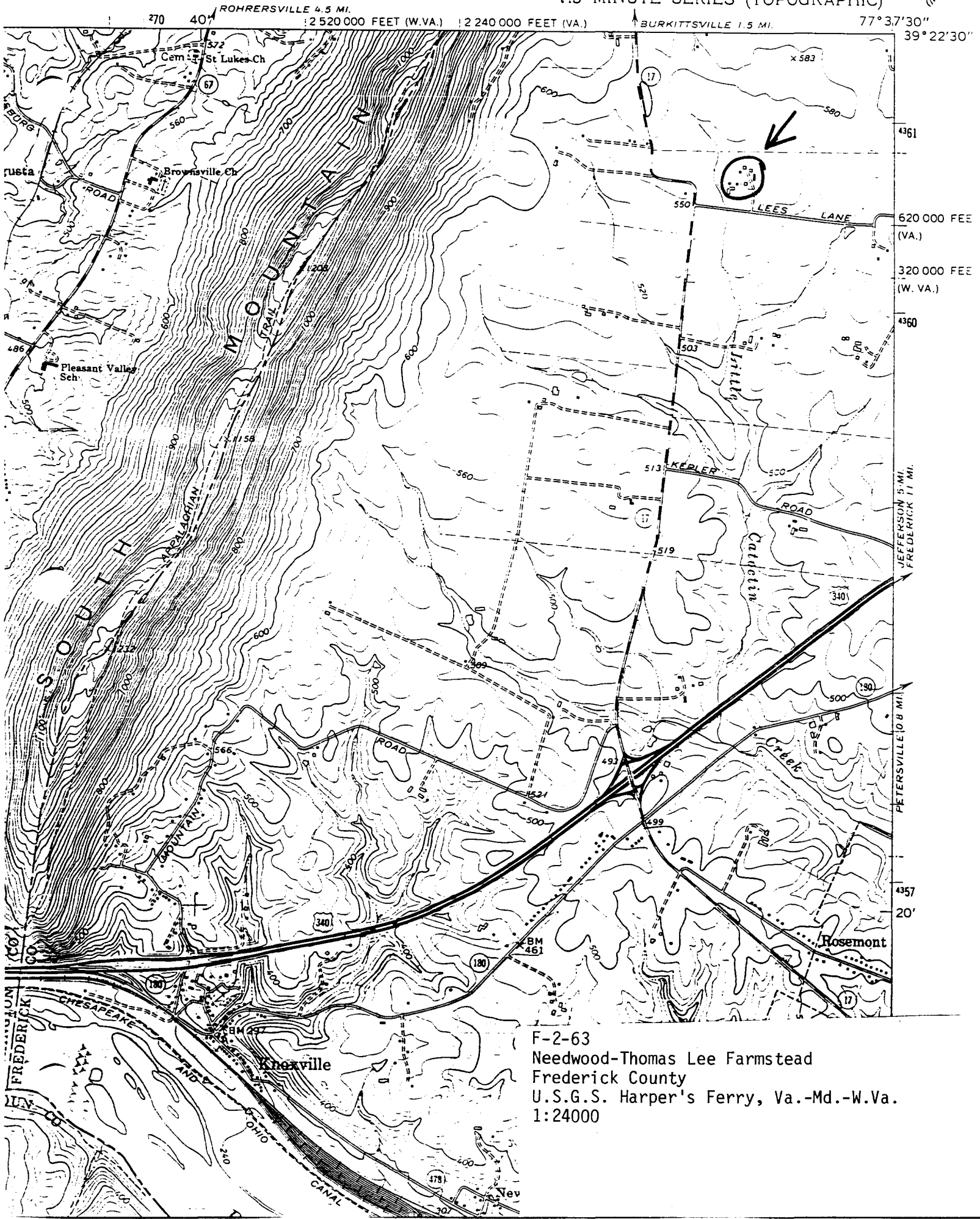


F-2-63
Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

A
S
BT

HARPERS FERRY QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA-MARYLAND-WEST VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5462
(MIDDLE)



F-2-63
Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead
Frederick County
U.S.G.S. Harper's Ferry, Va.-Md.-W.Va.
1:24000





















